North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission

COMPENDIUM OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Year 2002-2003

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OF

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	I: Descriptions of Community Corrections Programs in NC - FY 2002-2003 TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS	
DEI	FERRED PROSECUTION	. 5
ME	NTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT	. 6
TRI	EATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC)	. 7
DRI	JG EDUCATION SCHOOLS (DES)	. 8
FIN	ES	. 9
UN	SUPERVISED PROBATION	10
COI	MMUNITY SERVICE WORK PROGRAM	11
SUI	PERVISED PROBATION, POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION AND PAROLE	12
НО	USE ARREST WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING	15
DA	Y REPORTING CENTERS (CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM)	16
RES	SIDENTIAL CENTERS	18
DRU	JG ALCOHOL RECOVERY TREATMENT (DART) - Cherry	18
	ANCEY STREET FOUNDATION	
	O CENTER FOR WOMEN	
FOI	RSYTH INITIATIVE FOR RESIDENTIAL SELF-HELP TREATMENT, INC. (FIRST)	20
SUN	MMIT HOUSE	20
TRI	ANGLE RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS (TROSA)	20
HA	LFWAY HOUSES	21
OX	FORD HOUSES	22
CECTION		23
	II: Appendices of Community Corrections Program Data - FY 2002-2003	
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS	24
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program	24 25
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release	242526
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program	24 25 26 27
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program	24 25 26 27 28
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest	24 25 26 27 28 29
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program	244 255 266 277 288 299 30 311 322 333
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program	244 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County)	244 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County) Rowan County Pretrial Services	244 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
	Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County) Rowan County Pretrial Release Program (ReEntry, Inc.)	244 255 266 277 288 299 300 311 322 333 344 355 366 377 388
	PENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County) Rowan County Pretrial Services	244 255 266 277 288 299 301 313 323 334 355 366 377 38
	Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County) Rowan County Pretrial Release Program (ReEntry, Inc.)	244 255 266 277 288 299 301 313 323 334 355 366 377 38
API	Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County) Rowan County Pretrial Release Program (ReEntry, Inc.) Wake Pretrial Electronic Monitoring Program	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
API	Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program Buncombe County Pretrial Release Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program Forsyth County Pretrial Release Electronic House Arrest Guilford County Pretrial Services Henderson County Pretrial Release Program Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Release Program Orange/Chatham Pretrial Services Randolph County Day Reporting/Pretrial Release Program Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services of Catawba County) Rowan County Pretrial Release Program (ReEntry, Inc.)	244 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

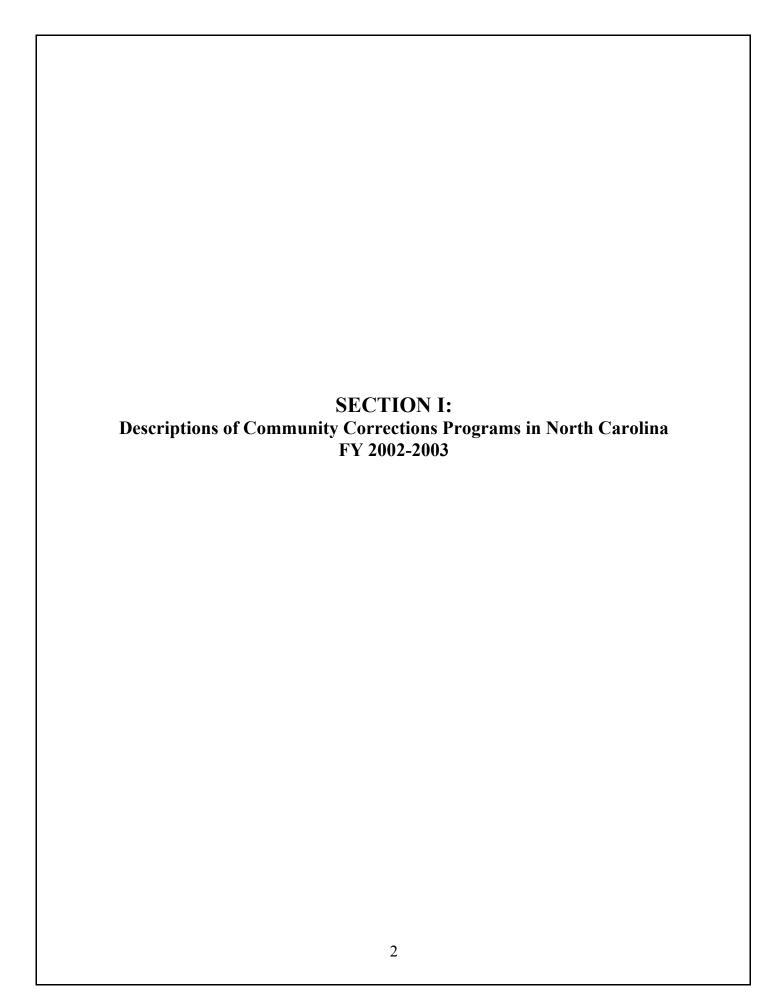
Drug Education Schools (DES)	. 42
Community Service Work Program	. 43
DWI Probation	. 44
Community Punishment Probation	
Intermediate Punishment Probation	. 46
Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)	. 47
Electronic House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring (EHA/EM)	. 48
Day Reporting Centers (Criminal Justice Partnership Program)	. 49
Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) - Cherry	. 50
ECO Center for Women	. 51
Forsyth Initiative for Residential Self-Help Treatment (FIRST)	. 52
Summit House	. 53
Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSA)	. 54
. , ,	

INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly created the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission in 1990 to recommend sentencing law reform and a comprehensive community corrections strategy for the state. In July 1991, the Sentencing Commission published the first Compendium of Community Corrections Programs in North Carolina. The Sentencing Commission used the information in the Compendium to develop community corrections policy recommendations which were adopted by the General Assembly. This Compendium is the annual update of the first document. The information contained herein is provided by the individual departments and programs themselves. This revised version of the Compendium is offered as an aid to continued policy development in the area of community corrections.

Section I contains updated narratives of the programs including purpose, eligible population, organizational structure, supervision provided, and statutory authority. The program policies and data are from Fiscal Year 2002-2003.

Section II contains program profiles using data from various pretrial programs, the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Health and Human Services, the Division of Community Corrections in the Department of Correction, and various residential programs located around the state. Where available, data include information about admissions, types of offenders admitted, terminations, length of stay, program capacity, and program cost per offender.



PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS

Purpose

Many North Carolina counties experience jail population management problems and/or overcrowding. The majority of offenders in jail are awaiting trial. In order to manage jail populations, numerous counties have initiated pretrial services programs designed to expedite release of certain offenders prior to trial.

Eligible Population

North Carolina statutes require that an arrested defendant be brought before a judicial official (usually a magistrate) without unnecessary delay to determine the legality of his arrest and, if his arrest is lawful, to determine conditions of pretrial release. A judge reviews the conditions of pretrial release at the first appearance hearing and subsequent hearings and may modify those conditions at any time prior to conviction.

In North Carolina, there are four procedures for pretrial release: (1) a written promise to appear; (2) an unsecured appearance bond; (3) an appearance bond secured by a cash deposit, mortgage of property, or a surety by a bondsman; or (4) the defendant is placed under the supervision of some person or organization. North Carolina law allows flexibility in the pretrial release decision. In each judicial district, the senior resident superior court judge, in consultation with the chief district court judge, issues recommended policies for pretrial release.

There are several levels of pretrial services programs operating in North Carolina counties. Some programs identify low-risk defendants who can be released with minimal monitoring prior to trial. Some programs identify defendants who need enhanced monitoring prior to trial via electronic monitoring technology or attendance at a Day Reporting Center. Some programs identify both types of pretrial defendants and provide minimal monitoring to certain defendants and enhanced monitoring to certain other defendants.

Each pretrial services program sets its own specific eligibility guidelines in consultation with local judicial officials. Some programs use an objective score sheet to assess the defendant's eligibility for supervised pretrial release, while others use policy guidelines. Most programs provide information to the magistrates and/or judges who set the conditions of pretrial release, expedite defendants' appearance in court to elicit prompt review of conditions of pretrial release, and monitor defendants prior to trial.

Organizational Structure

As of July 2002, there were thirty-three pretrial service programs operating throughout the state. These programs are funded by a combination of sources, including the Criminal Justice Partnership Program, county government, and private nonprofit agencies. Pretrial service programs exist in the following forty counties: Anson, Buncombe, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Catawba, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Cumberland, Currituck, Davie, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Wake, Wilkes, and Yadkin. The pretrial service program in Guilford County is under the Administrative Office of the Courts and under the direct supervision of the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge.

Electronic monitoring technology is used for pretrial defendants in counties where it is available. Some of these counties utilize the Division of Community Corrections' regional monitoring center in Raleigh, while other counties have purchased their own computers for monitoring defendants.

Supervision Provided

In general, pretrial program staff review the jail population daily to identify potential candidates for pretrial release. When defendants are identified, information is collected and verified to determine if they are a good risk for release prior to trial. Defendants are a good risk if they are likely to appear in court as scheduled and if they pose a low risk to the community. In some programs, an objective assessment instrument is used to determine eligibility. Pretrial screeners go to court for the defendant's first appearance and provide information to the judge. Some programs make recommendations to the judge and others just provide information. If the defendant is released to the program, he is monitored until his court appearance. Monitoring generally involves weekly telephone contact or personal contact in special cases. If the defendant fails to report in, the staff reports the violation to the court and the court may revoke the pretrial release.

Defendants in electronic monitoring pretrial programs need enhanced monitoring prior to trial in order to ensure public safety. Electronic monitoring uses computer technology to monitor and restrict the defendant's movement. Other than approved leave to go to work or to receive rehabilitative services, the defendant is restricted to his home. Through the use of a transmitter strapped to a defendant's ankle and linked by telephone lines to a central computer, a continuous signal is emitted. If this signal is interrupted by the defendant going beyond the authorized radius of the receiver, the host computer records the date and time of the signal's disappearance. The computer will also record the date and time the signal resumes. If a signal interruption occurs during a period when the defendant should be at home, the violation is checked by the nearest patrol deputy or by a designated electronic monitoring response officer from the sheriff's department. The defendant stays on electronic monitoring until his court appearance.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A, Article 26; 15A-1343(b1)(3c).

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Purpose

Deferred prosecution is a district attorney's decision to withhold criminal prosecution in order for the offender to make amends. The district attorney agrees to dismiss the case at a point in the future if the defendant agrees to certain conditions. These conditions often include restitution to the victim or community service work. The prosecutor and defendant enter into a written agreement, with court approval, which specifies the conditions the defendant must meet in order to postpone prosecution. If the defendant complies with the conditions, the case is dismissed.

Eligible Population

The eligible population for deferred prosecution is nonviolent first offenders. Each district attorney sets specific criteria for deferred prosecution in his district. According to statute, a defendant may be placed on deferred prosecution if he is charged with a Class H or I felony or a misdemeanor and has never previously been placed on probation. In addition, the defendant must agree to certain conditions, and the victim must be notified of the disposition and given an opportunity to respond.

Organizational Structure

Each district attorney decides whether to institute a formal deferred prosecution program or to use it informally on a less frequent basis. At least nineteen judicial districts have formal deferred prosecution programs and numerous districts use it to some degree. When community service work is a condition of deferred prosecution, community service coordinators in the Department of Correction's Division of Community Corrections are authorized to supervise performance of the community service. In thirteen districts, probation officers screen and monitor these cases.

There is no information available regarding the total number of personnel involved or the total costs to administer deferred prosecution in North Carolina. Costs could include district attorney staff and Department of Correction staff, depending on the district.

Supervision Provided

In the districts with formal deferred prosecution programs, the prosecutor and the defendant sign a formal written agreement which specifies the conditions of the deferment. The court approves and executes the order. When community service work is part of the agreement, community service coordinators from the Division of Community Corrections screen, coordinate, and monitor the community service placement. In several districts, probation officers are involved in screening the cases in the course of doing presentence investigations ordered by the court.

The period of deferred prosecution may not exceed two years. If the defendant complies with the conditions of the deferred prosecution agreement, the case is dismissed. If the defendant does not comply with the conditions of the deferred prosecution, the court may order that the charge proceed to trial.

It is not possible to determine the total number of defendants in the state placed on deferred prosecution annually because of the status of current records.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1341(a1) (a2), -1342(a), -1342(i), and G.S. 143B-475.1.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES

Purpose

The purpose of mental health and substance abuse services for offenders is to reduce risk to public safety by addressing the offender's criminogenic (crime-producing) needs.

Eligible Population

Mental health and substance abuse assessment and treatment services are community punishments. It is in the judge's discretion to order an offender to obtain either a mental health or substance abuse assessment and comply with any treatment recommended as a result of that assessment. Mental health and substance abuse assessment and treatment may be special conditions of unsupervised and supervised probation which require the offender to submit to testing and counseling.

Organizational Structure

Area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse programs serve all one-hundred North Carolina counties through single and multi-county programs. Area programs are local political subdivisions, each governed by an area board which consists of fifteen to twenty-five members appointed by the county commissioners. Board members by law must include specific categories: a county commissioner from each county (not required for single county area); two physicians, including one psychiatrist when possible; at least one other professional from the fields of psychology, social work, nursing or religion; primary and family consumers and organizational representatives for mental illness, developmental disabilities, alcoholism, and drug abuse; and an attorney. The area board determines how funds will be spent in their area.

Supervision Provided

Each area program is required to provide certain services, either directly or by contracting with other public or private entities. Most area programs provide a combination of mandated and optional services. Services required by law include the following: outpatient services, emergency services, consultation and education services, case management, forensic screening and evaluation, inpatient psychiatric services, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, partial hospitalization services, early childhood intervention services, developmental day services for preschool children, adult developmental activity programs, alcohol and drug education traffic schools, drug education schools, inpatient hospital detoxification services, non-hospital or outpatient detoxification services.

Substance abuse services provided by or contracted for by Area Mental Health authorities include: outpatient, emergency, case management; Alcohol and Drug Education Traffic Schools (ADETS), Drug Education Schools (DES), inpatient hospital detoxification, social setting non-hospital medical or outpatient detoxification, forensic, consultation and education and prevention. Optional services include: Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), jail programs, specialized programs for women, methadone, Outreach, and specialized juvenile justice services.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 122C-117.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC)

Purpose

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) is an intervention program for drug and/or alcohol involved offenders in the adult criminal justice system. TASC programs offer screening, assessment, referral, treatment matching and care management for offenders.

Eligible Population

TASC is statutorily defined as a community punishment. Eligible offenders are involved in the adult criminal justice system and indicate evidence of a history of or potential substance abuse and/or mental health problem or have been charged with a drug-related offense. TASC's priority populations are: offenders sentenced to a community punishment who violate and are at risk for revocation, offenders sentenced to an intermediate punishment, and offenders released from prison who have completed a prison treatment program.

TASC is used by the courts as a condition of deferred prosecution, pretrial release/detention, or probation. In North Carolina, TASC is most frequently used as a condition of supervised probation.

Organizational Structure

The Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Health and Human Services administers TASC. There are four TASC Regional Coordinating Entities who are responsible for managing TASC services throughout their respective regions utilizing the network of area mental health, developmental disabilities and substance abuse programs and their contracted agencies hosting existing TASC programs.

Supervision Provided

Depending on the juncture of the criminal justice system at which offenders become involved with TASC, the role of the TASC programs may vary. In pretrial cases, TASC works with the offender, his/her attorney and the district attorney to provide information relevant to the outcome of the case.

However, more than 90% of the cases are seen on a post-trial basis. In these cases, TASC serves as a liaison between the supervising probation officer and the treatment professional. In both pretrial and post-trial cases, TASC uses a standardized assessment instrument to determine if the offender has a substance abuse or mental health need. If a need is documented, a referral is made to an appropriate treatment provider. The TASC Care Manager then monitors the offender's participation in treatment and reports the offender's progress to the probation officer. If the offender fails to comply with treatment, the TASC Care Manager reports the non-compliance to the probation officer and discusses potential modifications to the existing service plan. TASC Care Managers are required to have, at a minimum, three to six contacts per month per offender according to the appropriate level of care management determined. Offenders referred to TASC are also required to submit to regular and random urinalysis screening. TASC Care Managers are in frequent contact with treatment professionals to ascertain the offender's level of participation. TASC submits progress reports to the assigned probation officer on a monthly basis.

Statutory Authority

There is no specific statute authorizing TASC; however, it is administered under the general provision of services by the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in Chapter 122C of the General Statutes.

DRUG EDUCATION SCHOOLS (DES)

Purpose

In 1981, the General Assembly mandated a statewide system of Drug Education Schools (DES) to target social/recreational possessors of marijuana. The purpose of Drug Education School is early intervention in the pattern of drug use by first offenders charged with certain drug possession offenses.

Eligible Population

Drug Education School is a community punishment. Participation in Drug Education School is authorized by statute for offenders convicted of misdemeanor possession of marijuana, possession of drug paraphernalia, or inhaling or possessing toxic vapors. To be eligible, the offender also must not have a previous conviction for any offense under any state or federal law involving controlled substances or drug paraphernalia or toxic vapors. Offenders must complete the course within 150 days of conviction.

Organizational Structure and Budget

Drug Education Schools are administered by the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Health and Human Services. Each of the area mental health programs in the state must either provide or contract for the provision of a Drug Education School. A fifteen hour standard curriculum is provided through each area program. Staff who provide the DES curriculum have other primary job responsibilities and teaching this course is ancillary. Drug Education Schools are self-supporting through a \$150 per case fee.

Supervision Provided

Offenders ordered to participate in Drug Education Schools are given probation without conviction." With the defendant's consent, the sentencing judge, without entering judgement, may defer further proceedings and place the defendant on probation under certain terms including participation in a Drug Education School. This is not probation in the ordinary sense because it does not involve conviction; however, it is subject to laws that apply to ordinary probation. The judge may impose other conditions of probation. If the offender violates a condition of his probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed to sentence the defendant. If the offender complies with the conditions of probation, the court must discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings against him.

The Drug Education School curriculum is a standardized fifteen hour course which is taught in two and one-half hour segments. The curriculum is based on an effective education model which covers topics such as legal, social and financial implications of substance use and abuse, pharmacology and physiology of drugs, and life skills (peer pressure, communication, decision-making). Typically, offenders who are ordered to participate in DES are twenty-five year old white males who have been charged with Schedule VI (marijuana) Controlled Substance violations and with drug paraphernalia violations. Some of the offenders in Drug Education Schools are in deferred prosecution status and thus the Drug Education School is responsible for managing the case and reporting violations to the court. In cases of supervised probation and participation in Drug Education Schools, staff report the offender's progress to the probation officer who is responsible for reporting violations to the court.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 90-96 and -96.01.

FINES

Purpose

A fine is a financial penalty. A fine may be imposed as a sole sanction (suspended sentence) or as a condition of unsupervised or supervised probation.

Eligible Population

A fine is a community punishment. One may be imposed for most crimes in North Carolina. Some statutes set a minimum or a maximum amount for a fine, otherwise the amount is discretionary. When imposing a fine, the court must consider the burden that payment will impose in view of the financial resources of the defendant.

Organizational Structure and Budget

There are no identifiable agency costs associated with offenders who receive only a fine.

Supervision Provided

At the time of sentencing, the judge may order that, if the offender fails to pay the fine, the offender must appear in court at a specified time to show cause why he or she should not be imprisoned.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A, Article 84.

UNSUPERVISED PROBATION

Purpose

Unsupervised probation is probation without supervision by a probation officer. An offender on unsupervised probation is subject to all conditions of probation except supervision or assignment to a probation officer. These conditions include remaining crime-free, satisfying child support, not possessing

firearms or other deadly weapons, remaining gainfully employed, and paying court costs and fines.

Eligible Population

Unsupervised probation is a community punishment. Unsupervised probation may be granted to offenders whose class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize a community punishment as a sentence disposition, or who are convicted of impaired driving. The courts may sentence such offenders to a maximum of five years of unsupervised probation. Unsupervised probation is generally used for misdemeanants who do not need supervision in the community.

Organizational Structure and Budget

There are no identifiable agency costs associated with offenders under unsupervised probation.

Supervision Provided

Offenders under unsupervised probation do not receive supervision from a probation officer. Only a sentencing judge can reduce, terminate, continue, extend, modify or revoke unsupervised probation.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1341 through 15A-1347.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK PROGRAM

Purpose

The purpose of the Community Service Work Program is for offenders to repay the community for damages resulting from their criminal acts. Community service work requires the offender to work for free for public and nonprofit agencies. It also requires each offender to pay a fee of \$200 to participate in the program. This fee goes to the General Assembly.

Eligible Population

In 1981, five community service work programs were initiated in North Carolina under federal grants. Until 1983, the eligible population for community service work was first-time property offenders.

However, in 1983 under the Safe Roads Act, community service work became mandatory for driving while impaired (DWI) offenders in lieu of incarceration in jail.

Community service work is a community punishment. Currently, community service work is used as a sanction at every stage of the criminal justice system. It can be used as a sole sanction if the offender's offense class and prior record or conviction level authorize a community punishment as a sentence disposition, or it can be used in conjunction with other sanctions. First-time, nonviolent offenders are eligible for the deferred prosecution component. Felons sentenced to prison under the Fair Sentencing Act for a minimum six-month sentence (except those convicted of a sex offense, kidnapping, abduction of children and drug trafficking) are eligible for the community service parole component. Felons sentenced to prison under the Structured Sentencing Act are not eligible for early parole from prison.

Organizational Structure and Budget

Community service work became a statewide program administered by the Division of Victim and Justice Services in the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1984. Each court district throughout North Carolina is required to have at least one community service coordinator to interview, place, and monitor community service work. Effective January 1, 2002, the community service work program was moved to the Department of Correction and is now directly administered by the Division of Community Corrections. During FY 2002-2003, there were 130 Community Service Coordinators statewide with an average caseload of 184. Offenders performed 1,930,818 hours of work with an estimated value of \$9,943,713.

Supervision Provided

Community service staff interview offenders, assign them to work at various agencies, and monitor their progress in the program. After the initial interview, staff are required to have monthly contact with the offender, the agency, or, in the case of supervised probation, the supervising officer. This contact is usually achieved by the offender reporting in person or by telephone to the community service staff or by the staff contacting the agency to check on the offender. If the offender is placed on deferred prosecution or unsupervised probation, the community service staff is responsible for notifying the court of compliance or noncompliance with the work requirement. If the offender is placed on probation or parole, community service staff must report compliance or noncompliance to the probation/parole officer who will take appropriate actions.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 20-179.4 and 143B-475.1.

SUPERVISED PROBATION, POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION AND PAROLE

Purpose

The purposes of probation supervision are to control the offender in the community, provide opportunities for substance abuse and mental health treatment, ensure compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforce the conditions of probation through the violation process. Offenders are classified based on their risk to public safety and their criminogenic (crime-producing) needs. Special conditions may be imposed to further restrict freedom and limit movement in the community, to add further punitive measures, or to establish a complete individual treatment plan addressing the special needs and risk of the offender in order to provide realistic opportunities for behavioral changes.

The purposes of post-release supervision and parole are to protect the public and assist the offender in reintegrating into the community after serving a period of incarceration. Offenders are supervised at various levels of intensity based on their risk to public safety and their criminogenic needs.

Eligible Population

Basic supervised probation is a community punishment. Basic supervised probation may be granted to offenders whose class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize a community punishment as a sentencing disposition or who are convicted of impaired driving.

If the offender's class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, the judge must place the offender on supervised probation and has the discretion to impose one or more specific conditions. The conditions which constitute intermediate punishments are special probation, attendance at a residential program, house arrest with electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and assignment to a day reporting center. Offenders may also enter these programs from a less restrictive supervision level as a result of the violation process.

Unless the court makes a specific finding that a longer or shorter term of probation is necessary, the court imposes a term of no less than twelve and no more than thirty months for a felon sentenced to a community punishment and a term of no less than eighteen and no more than thirty-six months for a felon sentenced to an intermediate punishment. Historically, probation was used primarily for misdemeanor offenders; however, felons now represent approximately 27.5% of admissions to probation annually. Probationers are a diverse group, from first offenders to chronic offenders who have committed property crimes, public order crimes (i.e., drugs and alcohol), and assaultive crimes.

Under the Structured Sentencing Act, certain felony offenders are required to be on post-release supervision after they complete their period of incarceration. The Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission sets the conditions of post-release supervision.

Parole eligibility depends on laws in effect prior to the Structured Sentencing Act. Under these laws, the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission determines the parole release date and sets the conditions of parole supervision.

Organizational Structure

The Division of Community Corrections in the Department of Correction has 2,100 certified probation/parole officer positions with 2,500 total employees. There are 653 community punishment officers, 891 intermediate punishment officers, and 343 surveillance officers. These officers supervise offenders sentenced by the courts to probation or offenders serving a period of post-release or parole supervision. The probation/parole population for June 30, 2003 was 116,577. The Division's goal is to reach caseloads of ninety offenders per officer for those supervising offenders sentenced to community punishment and sixty offenders per officer for those supervising offenders sentenced to intermediate punishment.

Supervision Provided

Probation, post-release, and parole supervision vary in intensity and restrictiveness depending on the level of supervision. The court and the probation officer match the offender to the level of supervision. The Division of Community Corrections' Field Operations Policies and Procedures advocate that probation/parole officers approach the supervision of each case by balancing the elements of treatment and control. Officers may serve as brokers of community treatment and educational resources as they supervise the conduct of offenders to ensure compliance with conditions of probation or parole.

The case management plan, which has been in effect since September 1, 1999, incorporates two classes of officers; those who supervise intermediate punishment level cases and community punishment level probation violators, and community punishment officers who fulfill the more traditional basic probation/parole officer role. The intermediate punishment officers (PPO III and PPO II) are required to conduct the vast majority of offender contacts in the field, away from the relative safety of the office. Community punishment officers (PPO I) supervise community punishment level cases, which require more limited field contacts with offenders. This supervision strategy emphasizes quality supervision and setting caseload goals according to the officer job class. The intermediate punishment officer specializing in intensive supervision cases (PPO III) continues to carry 25 intensive cases. The other type of intermediate punishment officer (PPO II) has a caseload of 60. The goal for the community punishment officer (PPO I) is to carry a caseload of 90.

For each level of supervision, the Department of Correction requires that officers adhere to minimum contact standards as summarized below:

<u>Intermediate Level I</u> - Offenders currently enrolled in an intermediate sanction are supervised according to the standards of that program.

- 1. <u>Intensive Phase I</u>: Personal contact five times per week day and night hours consisting of two personal contacts by intensive case officer (one must be a field contact) and three personal contacts after curfew by surveillance officer (one personal contact on the weekend after curfew per month); initial contact with offender's family within first five days; employment and/or school verification one time per week; two contacts per month to assess school performance; arrest records check twice weekly; and community service verification coordinated with the agency. <u>Intensive Phase II</u>: Personal contact three times per week consisting of one personal contact by intensive case officer and two personal contacts after curfew by surveillance officer (one curfew check on the weekend per month).
- 2. <u>Electronic House Arrest, Day Reporting Center, Continuous Split Sentence or Residential Treatment Program</u>: Initial home visit within five calendar days; personal contact every week in field; verification of employment, education, treatment compliance every thirty days; collateral contact every thirty calendar days to determine possible criminal activity.

<u>Intermediate Level II</u>: Initial home visit within five calendar days; two personal contacts every thirty days in field; verification of employment, education, treatment compliance every thirty calendar days; collateral contact every thirty calendar days to determine possible criminal activity.

<u>Intermediate Level III</u>: Initial home visit within ten calendar days; personal contact every thirty calendar

days; employment/educational verification every thirty calendar days; verification of treatment, collateral

contact to determine possible criminal activity every thirty calendar days.

<u>Community Level I</u>: Initial home visit within fifteen calendar days; personal contact every thirty calendar days; employment/educational verification every ninety calendar days; collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every thirty calendar days.

<u>Community Level II</u>: Initial office visit within fifteen calendar days; personal contact every sixty calendar days; verification of employment/educational compliance and collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every sixty calendar days.

<u>Community Level III</u>: Initial office visit within fifteen calendar days; office visit every ninety calendar days; verification of employment/educational compliance and collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every ninety calendar days.

Suspended: Collateral contacts every ninety calendar days.

When staffing cases with the chief probation/parole officer, the supervising officer may administratively increase or decrease the level of supervision within the community or intermediate range. Decreasing the level provides a measure to reward compliance, while increasing the level provides increased control measures.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1341 through 15A-1347, 15A-1368 through 15A-1368.6, 15A-1370.1 through 15A-1376, 15A-1380.1 through 15A-1380.2, 143B-262(c).

ELECTRONIC HOUSE ARREST/ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EHA/EM)

Purpose

House arrest with electronic monitoring is a special condition of supervised probation, post-release supervision, or parole. The purposes of house arrest with electronic monitoring are to restrict the offender's freedom and movement in the community, to increase supervision of convicted offenders, to ease prison overcrowding, and to save taxpayers money. House arrest with electronic monitoring is available statewide through the Division of Community Corrections within the Department of Correction.

Eligible Population

House arrest with electronic monitoring is an intermediate punishment. If the offender's class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, the judge has the discretion to place an offender on house arrest with electronic monitoring. Judges or the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission may also use this sanction in response to an offender's violation of the conditions of probation, parole, or post-release supervision.

Organizational Structure

All house arrest with electronic monitoring cases are supervised by probation and parole officers who respond to violations during regular work hours. Designated electronic house arrest response officers respond to violations after regular work hours.

Supervision Provided

House arrest with electronic monitoring uses computer technology to monitor and restrict the offender's movement. Other than approved leave to go to work or to receive rehabilitative services, the offender is restricted to his/her home. Through the use of a transmitter strapped to an offender's ankle and linked to telephone lines to a central computer a continuous signal is emitted. If this signal is interrupted by the offender going beyond the authorized radius of the receiver, the host computer records the date and time of the signal's disappearance. The computer will also record the date and time the signal resumes. If a signal interruption occurs during a period when the probationer or parolee should be at home, the violation is checked by the probation/parole officer or by a designated electronic house arrest response officer. The average stay on house arrest is 2.9 months, after which the offender is initially supervised at Intermediate Level II.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(3c).

DAY REPORTING CENTERS (CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM)

Purpose

The purposes of the State-County Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP) are to reduce recidivism, reduce the number of probation revocations, reduce alcoholism and other drug dependencies among offenders and reduce the cost of incarceration to the State and counties.

The purposes of a Day Reporting Center (DRC) are to enhance structure, accountability, and treatment for offenders on supervised probation.

Eligible Population

An adult offender who either is in confinement awaiting trial, was convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony offense and received an intermediate punishment, or is serving a term of parole or post-release supervision after serving an active sentence of imprisonment is eligible for a CJPP program.

A Day Reporting Center is an intermediate punishment. If the offender's class of offense and prior

record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, it is in the judge's discretion to order an offender to attend a Day Reporting Center Program as a special condition of supervised probation.

Organizational Structure

CJPP funding is awarded to establish and operate community corrections programs in local jurisdictions. The different types of programs eligible for CJPP funding include: programs targeting intermediate punishment offenders (such as DRCs, substance abuse treatment services, employment/job skills training, education services, and residential facilities), pretrial release programs with monitoring services and electronic surveillance, and post-release supervision and aftercare support services.

CJPP programs in North Carolina generally fall into two categories of service delivery. Services are either on-site, where participants remain in the DRC while various types of services are provided throughout the day, or services are brokered, where the participant must go to various locations to receive a range of services, but all activities are coordinated by DRC personnel. The type and range of services offered in each county depends on the needs of the intended target population and the resources available to serve that population. Although Partnership Act funds subsidize the majority of services offered and support the overall operation of a DRC, it is expected that, as a local community-based program, the DRC will also utilize existing services in the immediate area.

For FY 2002-2003, there were participating CJPP programs serving the following 91 counties: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery, Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pender, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey.

The services available include, but are not limited to, the following: assessments, screenings, counseling, alcohol and drug treatment programs/services, educational programs/services, vocational programs/services, and employment programs/services.

Supervision Provided

In North Carolina DRCs, participants are required to have frequent contact with DRC staff during the intensive phases of the program. As the offender complies with program requirements and achieves established goals, the frequency of contact diminishes accordingly.

Statutory Authority: G.S. 15A-1340.11(3), 15A-1343(b1)(2).

RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Residential centers are intermediate punishments. A residential center is a highly restrictive special condition of probation. At a residential center, the offender lives in a structured setting which allows him to leave the premises only for work or other approved activities such as drug treatment or community service work. Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART)-Cherry is the only community-based residential substance abuse program that is operated by a state agency (Department of Correction). There are five private nonprofit organizations which operate residential centers specifically for criminal offenders in North Carolina. They are the Delancey Street Foundation, ECO, Inc., FIRST, Inc., Summit House, Inc., and TROSA. In addition, certain offenders may be eligible for admission to halfway houses for substance abusers. These halfway houses are also administered by private nonprofit organizations with funds allocated through area mental health programs.

DRUG ALCOHOL RECOVERY TREATMENT (DART) - Cherry

Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART)-Cherry is a residential drug treatment facility operated by the Department of Correction, Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs. Located on the grounds of Cherry Hospital in Goldsboro North Carolina, DART is composed of two different program types.

DART-28 is composed of a 100-bed unit where predominantly DWI offenders receive treatment for a 28-day period. The more extensive DART-90 program has two 100-bed units where offenders receive treatment for a 90-day period. Participation in either program is ordered as a condition of supervised probation by the Courts, or as a condition of release from Prison by the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission. After completion of the residential time period, the offender returns to the community under the supervision of a Division of Community Corrections probation officer.

DART-90 is considered an Intermediate sanction within North Carolina's Structured Sentencing Laws. The 90-day program operates as a modified therapeutic treatment model. As such, the program strives to simulate the experiences of living in a community, creating opportunities for participants to be part of a family and maintain employment while remaining drug free. The program is divided into three phases: (1) orientation for 3 weeks, (2) treatment for 6 weeks, and (3) reentry preparation for 3 weeks.

During orientation, the offender is introduced to the therapeutic model, including exposure to rules, substance abuse education, activities, family organization, and mock encounter groups. During treatment, the offenders are involved in three groups to meet with counselors and peers. Offenders are taught to take responsibility for their actions and are called down by peers and in encounter groups. Along with various treatment sessions, offenders also receive life skills training, employment counseling, and may obtain their GED if needed. The reentry period allows time to develop a relapse prevention plan, prepare the offender to return to the community, and coordinate the return with the supervising probation officer. During the 90-day period, the offender must also perform eight hours of community service.

DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION

Delancey Street Foundation accepts misdemeanor and felony offenders, many of whom have substance abuse problems. Delancey Street Foundation is a nonprofit organization with residential centers in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Mexico, and North Carolina. It is a residential educational community with a self-governing philosophy that stresses acquiring life and job skills and teamwork. No government funds are accepted and no fee is charged; it is a self-supporting enterprise with donations

from the community. No one in Delancey Street Foundation receives a salary.

The North Carolina residence is in Greensboro. It opened in 1987 and has a capacity of thirty. Most residents come to Delancey Street Foundation from criminal justice agencies or the court but anyone can ask to come in on their own. Interviews for admission are conducted by other residents of Delancey Street. Offenders must commit to a two-year stay, and they may be rotated among residential centers throughout the country during that period if they are interested. Residents learn academic, vocational, personal and interpersonal skills on an "each one teach one" concept. Old fashioned values like the work ethic and taking care of others are stressed. No professional therapy is provided; no drugs or alcohol or threats of violence are allowed.

ECO, INC.

Energy Committed to Offenders (ECO, Inc.) is a nonprofit agency that provides job placement, housing assistance, and other services to assist convicted offenders who have served or are serving prison or jail sentences. ECO, Inc. was founded in 1974 in Charlotte, North Carolina. The mission of ECO is to improve the quality of life in Mecklenburg County by restoring the offender and their family, reducing recidivism, and supporting self-sufficiency.

Aftercare and Family Support is ECO's first program. The goal is to reduce the return to prison/jail of offenders by providing stabilization and reintegration services to the offender and the family. Critical times for the family and offender are when the loved one goes to prison and returns from prison. Research shows that maintained family ties during incarceration increase the offender's ability to lead a productive and law abiding life when released. ECO also provides a support system to those offenders who have no family support. Offenders returning to prison/jail are financially costly to taxpayers of our state and emotionally and financially costly to the families of the offender. In FY 2002-2003, 1217 offenders and/or family members were served by this program in the following ways: employment assistance, emergency referrals, and transportation assistance. The program is voluntary and clients are seen by appointment. The annual operating budget is approximately \$173,775 and is funded through the United Way of Central Carolinas, Mecklenburg County, and contributions.

The Family Support portion of this program includes individual and family counseling and parenting education to offenders in the county jails and local prison facilities and their families. Resource material for handling parenting issues, long distance parenting and information for educators is also available. Support groups meet semi-monthly for families and friends of offenders. This portion is funded through United Way of Central Carolinas and contributions. The budget for FY 2003-2004 is approximately \$66,750.

ECO's second program, **ECO Center for Women**, opened in 1987. It is a work release center for female inmates nearing release from prison, and it is operated through a contract with the North Carolina Department of Correction. The goal of ECO Center for Women is successful employment and reintegration of offenders back into the community through support services for them and their families. Inmates are selected by the NC Department of Correction based on their achievement of minimum custody and work release status. ECO provides or brokers counseling and job search, vocational, and educational assistance. The capacity of ECO Center for Women is twenty residents. Working inmates contribute a portion of their income for lodging at the Center. The average length of stay is approximately 20 months. The FY 2003-2004 budget is approximately \$380,000.

FIRST, Inc. is a private nonprofit residential therapeutic community located in Ridgecrest, North Carolina. FIRST has four components: therapy, education, job training and aftercare. FIRST accepts nonviolent male offenders with chronic substance abuse problems. It is a two-year therapeutic community rehabilitation program managed by administrative staff, treatment staff and program residents.

FIRST admits residents only upon their personal requests. When applying for admission, an offender agrees to a two-year stay involving constant supervision and surveillance. FIRST enforces program requirements in a highly structured system of punishment and reward leading to increasing responsibility, status and freedom. FIRST provides a therapeutic community whereby residents are expected to learn a new value system and work ethic, to master educational basics and vocational skills, to interact in a positive environment, and to replace broken and/or abusive relationships with positive bonds.

The capacity of FIRST is 100 male residents. The annual operating budget is approximately \$790,000. Residents of FIRST work in the community to produce revenue for their care. FIRST is a self-governing organization incorporating education, ethical business practices and moral and spiritual development in a model based on Delancey Street in San Francisco, California. FIRST residents learn to "give back" by accepting responsibility for the training and guidance of others and making a personal contribution in the overall operation of the program.

SUMMIT HOUSE

Summit House, Inc. has residential centers in Greensboro, Charlotte, and Raleigh, North Carolina,

which accept female offenders (pregnant or the mother of young children) convicted of nonviolent crimes. The goal of Summit House is to break the cycle of crime. At Summit House, the family remains intact while the woman satisfies her obligation to the criminal justice system. The center uses a therapeutic community model to focus on improving education and life skills necessary for independent living. Residents must be eighteen or older and eligible for an intermediate punishment as the result of the conviction for one or more nonviolent offenses, and their children must be seven years of age or under. Summit House provides and brokers individual, group, and substance abuse counseling, classes in basic living skills, and access to GED classes and/or further education. Summit House provides assistance in returning to employment and provides or brokers services to the children of residents. The minimum stay at Summit House is ten months. The capacity of all three Summit Houses is fifty-eight, and the annual operating budget is approximately \$1.8 million. Funds are provided to Summit House, a nonprofit organization, by private sources and state and local government sources.

TRIANGLE RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS (TROSA)

Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSA) is a nonprofit, two-year residential, self-help program for substance abusers. The program emphasizes vocational training, educational development, development of interpersonal skills, and transition of residents back into the community. TROSA serves both men and women, ages 18 and older. The program is located in Durham, North Carolina, and provides program services for over 300 residents. The TROSA program is available at no cost to the individual.

Vocational training: TROSA has developed several businesses which provide vocational experience for residents. All TROSA residents acquire job skills and develop a work ethic through their

training experience; moreover, the income generated from the businesses funds the program costs. Businesses currently in operation include moving and storage, painting, brick masonry, catering, lawn

and maintenance, picture framing, construction, automotive, and auto body and paint. Consistent with the self-help nature of the program, residents are also involved in the operations of the facility, which include the financial, administrative, and medical offices.

Educational development: Another critical component of the TROSA program is educational development. Following the workday, residents without a high school diploma participate in literacy and GED classes conducted by the Durham Literacy Council. Residents also participate in computer classes held at the on-site computer lab. When residents reach approximately 19 months in the program, they begin participating in personal finance, job readiness, and relapse prevention classes. In addition, all residents benefit from daily motivational and educational seminars. Several special interest and recreational classes are also offered including creative writing and art classes, and basketball and softball teams.

Development of interpersonal skills: The third component of the TROSA program relates to developing interpersonal communication skills. TROSA offers a highly structured environment to help residents address issues of substance abuse and addiction and establish a new direction for their lives and families. Group sessions allow residents to benefit from the experiences of others and provide a forum for interpersonal problem solving. Residents are also encouraged to volunteer and participate in community activities in order to learn how to have fun without the influence of drugs and alcohol and to develop communication skills with people outside of the TROSA community.

Transition back into the community: TROSA has also developed a comprehensive program that assists residents in their transition back into the community upon graduation. Residents participate in a job readiness class that prepares them for their job search and employment outside of TROSA during the last 3 months in the program. Residents save their income to assist them upon graduation. In addition, residents can purchase cars donated to TROSA at the cost of parts to repair the vehicle. Lastly, TROSA provides low-cost, sober housing for graduates. Graduates in housing are required to attend bi-monthly group sessions with other graduates to help them maintain their sobriety. There are currently more than 100 graduates living in TROSA homes.

HALFWAY HOUSES

There are 27 halfway houses licensed through the Certificate of Need (CON) process located in 19 counties in North Carolina. These counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Cumberland, Durham, Harnett, Lenoir, Moore, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Wake, Watauga, and Wayne. The total bed capacity for the 27 facilities is 265. There are 151 male beds, 64 female beds, 27 general adult beds, 0 adolescent male beds, 0 adolescent female beds, 6 general adolescent beds, and 17 beds for women with children.

All of the above beds are specifically for persons with substance abuse issues. The majority of these facilities receive some public support for their services. In many cases, this support is funneled through the local mental health and substance abuse public program.

There are 43 halfway houses not licensed through the CON process located in 24 counties in North Carolina. These counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Nash, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Sampson, Stanly, Surry, Union, Vance, Wayne, and Wilson. The total bed capacity for all 67 facilities is 367. There are 272 adult male beds, 75 adult female beds, 20 general adult beds, 0 adolescent

male beds, 0 adolescent female beds, 0 general adolescent beds, and 0 beds for women with children.

All of these facilities are specifically for persons with substance abuse issues or persons who are substance abusers. These facilities are mostly private and are funded from fees or from donations from the faith-based community.

The Department of Vocational Rehabilitation offers support to residents in halfway houses in the form of training or funds while the person is seeking employment. Many residents also receive services from the local mental health and substance abuse public program either through a formal arrangement or by seeking such services individually. Most residents of halfway houses work in some capacity to help support their stay in the house. Houses have rules such as curfews, AA/NA attendance, no substance use, as well as other policies. There are also consequences for violation of these rules, including expulsion from the house. These homes also work directly or indirectly with the criminal justice system as some residents are on probation or parole. The average halfway house has between 6-12 beds, and the length of stay ranges from 2 months to 2 years with an average of approximately 6-8 months.

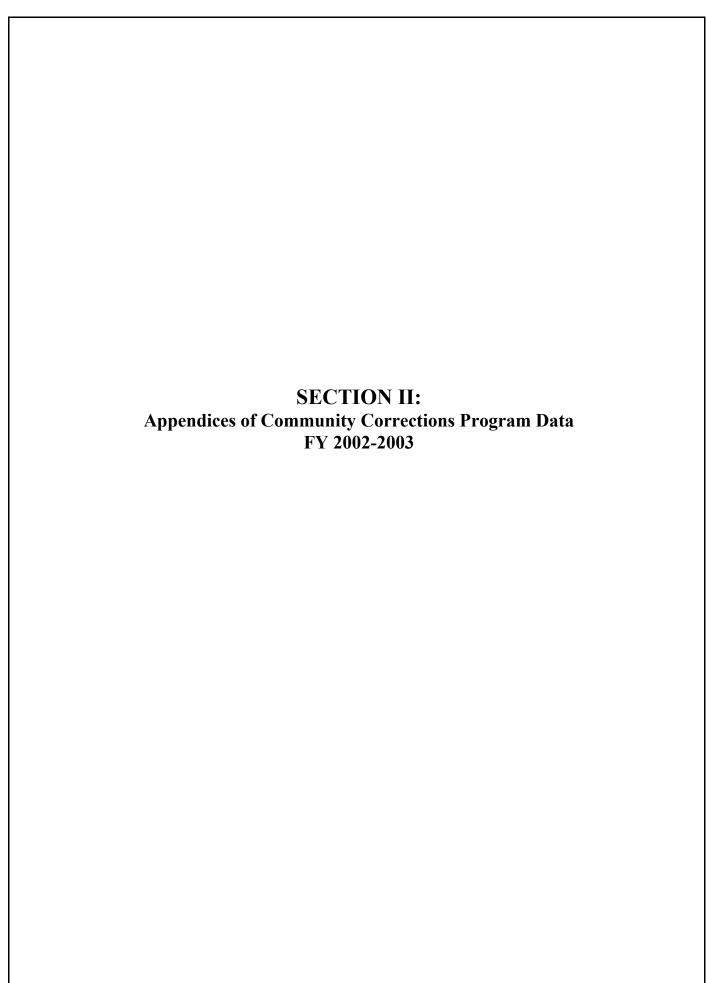
OXFORD HOUSES

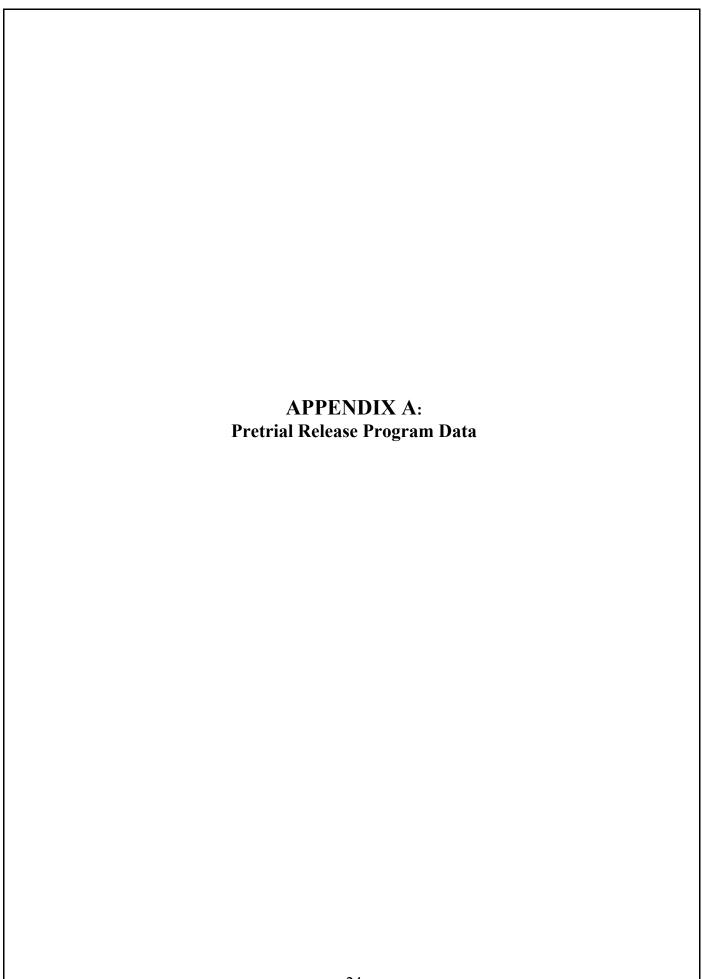
There are 86 Oxford Houses operating in 23 counties in North Carolina. Those counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Burke, Carteret, Cleveland, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Rowan, Vance, Wake, and Wayne. Oxford House has a total capacity of 669 beds, 129 for women and 540 for men.

Oxford House is the model of the self-run and self-supported recovery housing. The residents of an Oxford House are totally self-supporting. They elect officers, take responsibility for the rent and upkeep of the house, and operate the group house in a manner that provides mutual support for a fundamental change in lifestyle to assure long-term abstinence from drugs and alcohol. Attendance at AA/NA meetings is mandatory.

The typical number of beds in a house is eight. The average amount each resident pays per week is \$72.50.

According to the North Carolina resident survey in 2003, 74% of the residents in Oxford Houses had served an average term of incarceration of one year and one month. Most houses had accepted parolees, post-release supervisees and probationers as residents within the prior year.





DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Albemarle Region Offender Referral Services (includes Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, and Perquimans Counties)

Current Program Name: Albermarle Region Pretrial Release Program

- **II. Data Period:** FY 2002-2003 (The pretrial program did not operate from July 1, 2002 through October 2, 2002.)
- III. A. Describe the Target Population: Pretrial defendants that meet specified criteria.

B. Capacity of Program: 75-100

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.06

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	47
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	16
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	63

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	11
Property Offenders	32
Drug Offenders	14
DWI Offenders	1
Other/Public Order Offenders	5
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	63

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	65
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	6
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	5
	Other Terminations (failure to appear)	3
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	79

VI. Program Activities: Monitor defendants by phone contact and weekly office visits. Refer defendants to community agencies based upon the needs of that offender. Expedite guilty pleas in Pasquotank County.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Buncombe County Pretrial Release

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Entire pretrial population of jail.

B. Capacity of Program: No set capacity.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$3.51

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	354
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	254
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	608

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 112 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	52
Property Offenders	-
Drug Offenders	-
DWI Offenders	-
Other/Public Order Offenders	-
Unknown (misdemeanants, nonviolent felons)	556
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	608

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	336
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	-
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	65
	Other Terminations	123
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	524

VI. Program Activities: Supervision, electronic monitoring, substance abuse assessments, drug screens, treatment referrals, pretrial compliance officer.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Caldwell County Sheriff's Department

Current Program Name: Caldwell County Pretrial House Arrest Program

II. Data Period: CY 2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: First-time offenders, offenders with medical problems, offenders in hardship situations, low-risk offenders.

B. Capacity of Program: 19

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$4.65

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	10
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	13
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	23

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 3 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	6
Property Offenders	4
Drug Offenders	5
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	8
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	23

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	14
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	3
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	5
	Other Terminations	1
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	23

VI. Program Activities: Electronic monitoring, employment assistance.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Edgecombe County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Low-risk defendants who require minimal supervision.

B. Capacity of Program: 140

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$35.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	59
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	82
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	141

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Ineligible
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	141

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	57
_	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	7
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	32
	Other Terminations	2
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	98

VI. Program Activities: Monitor defendants awaiting trial and make referrals to other agencies that may further assist the defendants. Memorandums of agreement exist with Edgecombe Community College, Edgecombe-Nash Mental Health (TASC), and Bridging the Gap to provide GED classes, employment training, job placement, substance abuse counseling and life skills training.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Forsyth County Sheriff's Office

Current Program Name: Forsyth County Pretrial Release/Electronic House Arrest

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: All defendants are interviewed to determine eligibility for pretrial release.

B. Capacity of Program: Unlimited

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	166
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	335
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	501

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 147 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	501
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	501

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	369
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	12
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	11
	Other Terminations (failure to appear)	54
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	446

VI. Program Activities: Provide various levels of supervision including weekly telephone contact, reporting to the Day Reporting Center or Electronic House Arrest. This program expedited 479 defendants' court dates for guilty pleas and made recommendations to unsecure 184 defendants' bonds in addition to releasing 501 defendants for pretrial supervision.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Guilford County Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Jail inmates requiring moderate supervision in the community to ensure that they appear in court.

B. Capacity of Program: No capacity

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	71
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	31
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	102*

^{*}The program screened 8,462 inmates during FY 2002-2003. In addition, the status of 832 unscreened inmates was researched and made available to the court for first appearance.

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 5.1 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders/Crimes against Persons	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI/Alcohol-Related Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	102

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	60
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	3
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	33
	Other Terminations	17*
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	113

^{*}Of these 17 terminations, 3 cases were closed administratively after one year when defendants failed to report and failed to appear in court and were not served with a bench warrant. 14 offenders were unable to comply because they were not able to meet other pretrial conditions of bond and were not released from custody before the case was disposed.

VI. **Program Activities:** Monitor defendants by having them call or report in person on a regular basis. Some are referred to alcohol/drug services, anger management or mental health. In FY 2002-2003, the status of 5,975 inmates with scheduled District Court dates was researched. After first appearance, the outcome of the hearings was reported to the following: probation (714 reports sent), alcohol & drug services (101 referrals) and the jail (3,087 inmates with pending court dates). There were also 1,254 Orders for Arrest reported to be recalled or served. Additionally, 543 interventions and coordinations were conducted during this period. The Court Focus Group continues to meet and has addressed several issues affecting both the jail and the courts.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Partnership Program

Current Program Name: Henderson County Pretrial Release Program

- **II. Data Period:** FY 2002-2003 (program did not operate from July 1, 2002 through January 6, 2003 due to budget cuts.)
- **III. A. Describe the Target Population:** Defendants who have been in jail 72 hours, have not been charged with serious, violent offenses or DWI offenses, and offenders who are not probation violators.

B. Capacity of Program: 25-30

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$4.00 - \$4.25

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 75 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Unknown
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	7
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	5
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	1
	Other Terminations	2
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	15

VI. Program Activities: Monitoring offenders through telephone contacts, office visits; referrals to TASC, Job Links, GED programs.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Mecklenburg County Court Services

Current Program Name: Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Misdemeanants and some low risk felony offenders residing in Mecklenburg County and the contiguous North Carolina counties of Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Union.

B. Capacity of Program: 6,500

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.46

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	1,003
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	5,315
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,318

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 131 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	1,264
Property Offenders	569
Drug Offenders	695
DWI Offenders	1,327
Other/Public Order Offenders	2,463
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,318

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	5,011
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	403
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	15
	Other Terminations (failure to appear)	655
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	6,084

VI. Program Activities: Assist county and judicial officials with management of pretrial jail population and community safety by screening arrested offenders for eligibility for pretrial release; provide varying levels of supervision while tracking cases and clients' compliance with release conditions. Provide offender information to the District/Superior Courts for bail hearings and bond reviews; make referrals to other criminal justice system and community alternative programs for deferred prosecution, substance abuse assessments, mental health, homelessness, jobs and teen issues such as gang-related activities, anger management, and theft diversion.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Montgomery County Pretrial Release Program (Montgomery County Day Reporting Center was closed at the beginning of FY 2002 and reopened in November, 2002.)

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: 18-30 year old males charged with drugs or property offenses.

B. Capacity of Program: 30

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions Numb	
Number of Felons Admitted	3
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	5

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 4-6 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	2
Property Offenders	2
Drug Offenders	1
DWI Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	5

V. Monitoring Information: TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	1
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	N/A
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	3
	Other Terminations	N/A
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	4

VI. Program Activities: Clients are required to call in and make weekly on-site visits; obtain a substance abuse assessment and cooperate with any recommended treatment. Intensive and residential outpatient program treatment are provided. Other activities include drug screens; human resource development/job search; sex offender and GED classes. Probation officers receive a monthly progress report.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Orange/Chatham Alternative Sentencing

Current Program Name: Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Nonviolent offenders with drug/property crimes who demonstrate stability within the community.

B. Capacity of Program: 50+

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.35

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	77
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	85
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	162

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 90 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	24
Property Offenders	67
Drug Offenders	29
DWI Offenders	8
Other/Public Order Offenders	34
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	162

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	100
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	7
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	53
	Other Terminations (offender deceased)	2
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	162

VI. **Program Activities:** Providing information to judges about offenders to help determine appropriate bond amounts; telephone monitoring; mental health referrals.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Randolph County Day Reporting Center/Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: 18-30 year old male defendants who are charged with drug and property offenses.

B. Capacity of Program: 50

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	65
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	27
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	92

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 4-6 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	20
Property Offenders	44
Drug Offenders	27
DWI Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	1
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	92

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	47
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	4
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	38
	Other Terminations	N/A
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	89

VI. Program Activities: Clients are required to call in and make weekly on-site visits; obtain a substance abuse assessment and cooperate with any recommended treatment. Intensive and residential outpatient program treatment are provided. Other activities include: drug screens; human resource development/job search; sex offender classes; GED; and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention classes. Probation officers receive a monthly progress report.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Repay, Inc.

Current Program Name: Pretrial Services of Catawba County

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Anyone who has been in custody for 72 hours and is charged with crimes other than Class A-D felonies, failure to appear (unless pleading guilty), assault on law official or civil cases.

B. Capacity of Program: All those targeted for services that meet this criteria.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$40.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	377

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 1 year

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	0
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	377

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	1
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	0
	Other Terminations	0
_	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	1

- VI. Program Activities: Primary goal is to expedite cases through the court system by either plea or bond review in an effort to reduce local jail population. Persons who have been in custody for 72 hours can be targeted. One staff member performs the interviews and verifies information for the court such as: residence, officer comments, victim comments, and employment. In addition, this staff person also locates unserved warrants/orders for arrest, assists defendants in applying for court-appointed counsel, and makes referrals to local substance abuse and mental health personnel when applicable.
- I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Rowan County Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Defendants who are in jail, have less than a \$10,000 bond and meet criteria of the pretrial release program.

B. Capacity of Program: Unlimited

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	42
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	416
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	458

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	42
Property Offenders	132
Drug Offenders	46
DWI Offenders	81
Other/Public Order Offenders	157
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	458

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	391
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	13
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	5
	Other Terminations	16
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		425

VI. Program Activities: Program targets inmates with medical conditions. A new program to assist the Spanish-speaking population has been developed.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Re-Entry, Inc.

Current Program Name: Wake County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Recently arrested defendants appearing before their bond review hearing.

B. Capacity of Program: 4 caseworkers manage a caseload of no more than 200 clients each.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.55

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	566
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,051
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,617

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 3 - 6 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	808
Property Offenders	162
Drug Offenders	161
DWI Offenders	200
Other/Public Order Offenders	286
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,617

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	1,188
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	15
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	19
	Other Terminations	246
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	1,468

VI. Program Activities: Interview just arrested defendants based on their charge. Clients are not interviewed who are charged with murder, rape, burglary, arson, child support or probation revocation. Staff completes criminal background checks and verifies each defendant's information. If the defendant is charged with assault, staff contacts the victim to see if he/she is afraid of the defendant being released. A weighted point scale is completed on each interviewed defendant to determine program eligibility. If the defendant qualifies for the program, the defendant's name is given to the judge who makes the final decision to allow the defendant to participate in the program. Once in the program, the defendant has to call his/her case worker once a week, remain arrest free and abide by any special conditions the judge may set, such as curfew, not threatening, embarrassing or assaulting the alleged victim(s) in domestic violence cases, or not having any contact with alleged victims(s) in domestic violence cases. The pretrial release program also interviews and screens Spanish-speaking defendants. As of June, 2003, there were 170 Spanish-speaking defendants on pretrial release in Wake County.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Wake County

Current Program Name: Wake Pretrial Electronic Monitoring Program

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Pretrial defendants that meet Court-determined criteria for pretrial release to a very restrictive program. The Court utilizes this program as a measure between detention and the regular pretrial release program.

B. Capacity of Program: 80 active cases

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$9.39

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	N/A
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	281

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 99 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

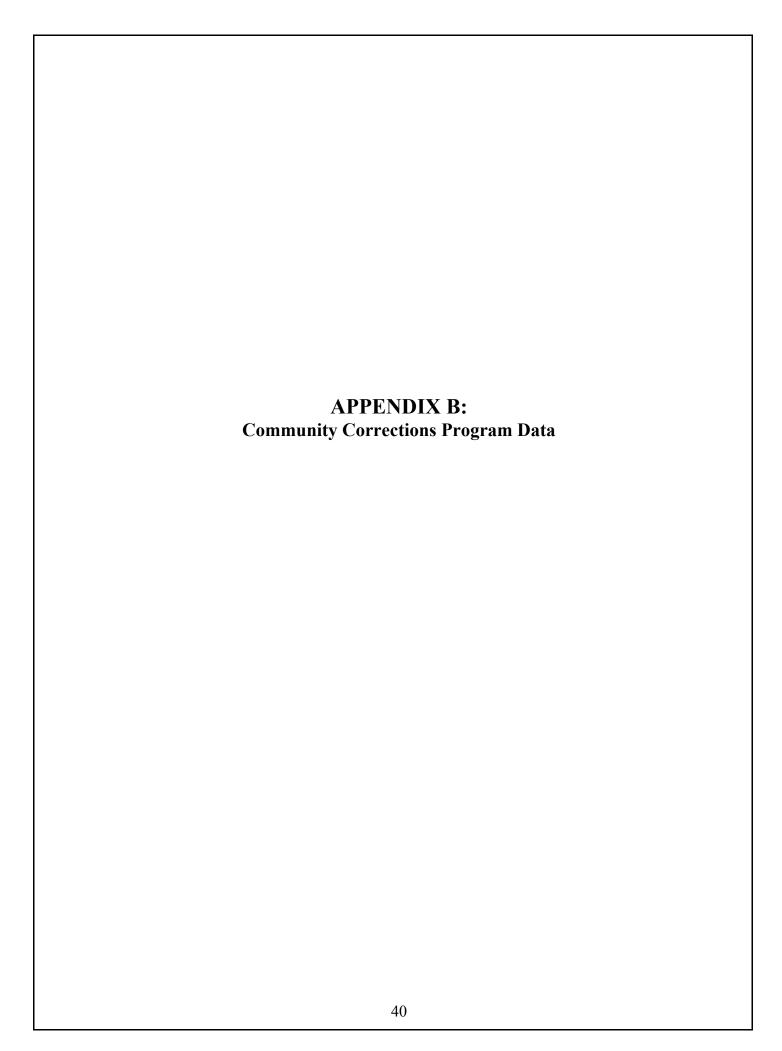
Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	281

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	210
	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	N/A
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	71
	Other Terminations	N/A
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		281

VI. **Program Activities:** The Pretrial EM Program is one strategy utilized to reduce the Average Daily Population of the Wake County Detention Facility. A significant portion of this program is utilized by the local Court to increase the collection of child support payments. Parents facing jail are able to remain in the community working and making support payments. Lower risk criminal defendants are able to remain productive in the community while the county benefits from lower detention populations.



I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Health and Human Services

Current Program Name: Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders involved in the adult criminal justice system who indicate evidence of a history of or potential substance abuse and/or mental health problem or who have been charged with a drug-related offense.

B. Capacity of Program: Unrestricted

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.67

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	4,700
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	4,367
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,067

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 0-3 months=30%; 4-6 months=35%; 7-12 months=26%; more than 12 months=9%

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	1,248
Property Offenders	1,441
Drug Offenders	5,090
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,288
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,067

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
Unsuccessful	Early/Administrative Termination	Unknown
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations	Unknown
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	7,184

VI. **Program Activities:** Screening, clinical assessment, treatment matching, referral, and care management for offenders.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Health and Human Services

Current Program Name: Drug Education Schools (DES)

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Misdemeanant first-time drug offender whose primary charge is typically possession of marijuana or possession of drug paraphernalia.

B. Capacity of Program: Unrestricted.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Each offender is required to pay a \$150 fee for program participation.

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	0
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	7,645
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	7,645

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Unknown
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	7,645

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	6,994
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
Unsuccessful	Early/Administrative Termination	Unknown
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations	651
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	7,645

VI. **Program Activities:** 15 hours of education following a screening/assessment that determines the offender's appropriateness for Drug Education School.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Community Service Work Program

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: The CSWP is an option available to enhance probation supervision, as well as unsupervised cases that are normally first offenders or deferred prosecution matters. The target supervised population also includes DWI offenders, parolees, or others involved in the civil, juvenile, and federal systems.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	65,753

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: N/A

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Unknown
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	65,753

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	48,614
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
Unsuccessful	Early/Administrative Termination	Unknown
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	14,538
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	63,152

VI. **Program Activities:** The CSWP is an alternative to probation and other sanctions offered to our judicial system as a means of diverting offenders from active prison sentences. Community Service offenders are placed in local, non-profit and governmental agencies to perform work that provides benefits to the community where the crime occurred. The work provided is needed by the agencies and would have otherwise been paid for by local and/or county taxes; therefore, there are huge savings in monetary compensation for the hours worked by the offenders.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: DWI Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders convicted under the Safe Roads Act (DWI laws).

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	38
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	9,653
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,910*

^{*}Unknown Status - 219

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 23.6 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	9,910
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,910

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	2,693
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	341
	Probation Revocation (technical)	1,427
	Early/Administrative Termination	5,104
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	292
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	163
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	10,020

- **VI. Program Activities:** Control the offender in the community by monitoring compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforcing the conditions of probation through the violation process.
- I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Community Punishment Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Under Structured Sentencing, a community punishment is any type of sentence which does not include an active punishment or an intermediate punishment, or fall under the DWI laws. A community punishment may include fines, restitution, community service and/or substance abuse treatment.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	5,618
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	29,266
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	34,888*

^{*}Unknown status - 4

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 19.6 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	6,275
Property Offenders	13,205
Drug Offenders	7,597
DWI Offenders	46
Other/Public Order Offenders	7,756
Unknown	9
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	34,888

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	8,077
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	1,620
	Probation Revocation (technical)	7,645
	Early/Administrative Termination	14,410
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	1,899
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	304
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	33,955

VI. Program Activities: Control the offender in the community by monitoring compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforcing the conditions of probation through the violation process.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Intermediate Punishment Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Under Structured Sentencing, an intermediate punishment requires the offender to be placed on supervised probation and includes at least one of the following conditions: Special Probation, assignment to a residential community corrections program, Electronic House Arrest, Intensive Supervision, or assignment to a Day Reporting Center.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	9,599
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	3,836
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	13,435

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 22.5 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	3,107
Property Offenders	4,442
Drug Offenders	3,897
DWI Offenders	7
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,982
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	13,435

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	2,189
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	976
	Probation Revocation (technical)	4,771
	Early/Administrative Termination	3,793
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	943
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	158
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	12,830

VI. **Program Activities:** Control the offender in the community through enforcing imposed intermediate sanctions, provide opportunities for substance abuse and mental health treatment, ensure compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforce the conditions of probation through the violation process.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: ISP targets prison-bound offenders whose class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment. Offenders may also enter this sanction from a less restrictive supervision level as a result of the violation process.

B. Capacity of Program: 9,075 slots with yearly capacity of 18,150 given a 6 month duration.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	9,963
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	4,250
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	14,287*

^{*}Unknown Status - 74

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6.8 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	2,596
Property Offenders	5,102
Drug Offenders	4,150
DWI Offenders	1,024
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,366
Unknown	49
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	14,287

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	N/A
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	N/A
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	N/A
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	N/A
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	14,635

VI. **Program Activities:** Officers are required to have 5 personal contacts per week - day and night hours consisting of 2 personal contacts and 3 personal contacts after curfew; initial contact with offender's family within first 5 days; employment and/or school verification one time per week; 2 contacts per month to assess school performance; arrest records check twice weekly; and community service verification coordinated with the agency.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Electronic House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring (EHA/EM)

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

- III. A. Describe the Target Population: EHA/EM cases are intermediate punishment cases as defined within Structured Sentencing. The sanction may also be used for post-release supervision cases and for violators of both probation and post release. EHA/EM monitoring services are also provided for sheriff's departments., Criminal Justice Partnership Programs, and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
 - **B.** Capacity of Program: There are approximately 1,400 field monitoring units available at any time. Computer system capacity is approximately 3,000 but is easily adjusted.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	1,818
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,470
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3,298*

^{*}Unknown Status - 10

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2.9 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	536
Property Offenders	1,171
Drug Offenders	763
DWI Offenders	382
Other/Public Order Offenders	443
Unknown	3
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3,298

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

TERMINATION FROM I ROCKAM		
Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	N/A
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
Unsuccessful	Early/Administrative Termination	N/A
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	N/A
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	N/A
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	2,792

VI. Program Activities: 24-hour monitoring of offender actions, personal contact with the offender, curfew schedules that include work, education, and treatment only, and immediate response to violations through the monitoring center and field officer response teams. Monitoring services provided to other agencies include 24-hour monitoring of offender actions and violation reporting according to agency specifications. Response to violations within the community and supervision of these offenders is the responsibility of those agencies.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Day Reporting Centers (Criminal Justice Partnership Program)

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders whose class of conviction and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted: (IMS data as of 10/18/03)

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions Nur	
Number of Felons Admitted	2,182
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,347
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3,552*

*Unknown Status - 23

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 5.3 months

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	614
Property Offenders	1,083
Drug Offenders	1,259
DWI Offenders	154
Other/Public Order Offenders	416
Unknown	26
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3 552

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	750
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	51
	Probation Revocation (technical)	341
	Early/Administrative Termination	535
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	59
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	216
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	1,952

VI. **Program Activities:** DRC/CJP programs generally fall into 2 categories of service delivery. Services are either on-site where participants remain in the DRC while various types of services are provided throughout the day; or services are brokered where the participant must go to various locations to receive a range of services, but all activities are coordinated by DRC/CJP program personnel. The services available include, but are not limited to the following: assessments, screenings, counseling, alcohol and drug treatment programs/services, educational programs/services, vocational programs/services, and employment programs/services.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction

Current Program Name: DART (Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment)-Cherry

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders in need of substance abuse treatment.

B. Capacity of Program: 100 offenders - 28 day program; 200 offenders - 90 day program

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	676
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,365
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,047*

^{*}Unknown Status - 6

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 52 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	139
Property Offenders	338
Drug Offenders	300
DWI Offender	1,179
Other/Public Order Offenders	89
Unknown	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,047

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	1,869
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	38
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	N/A
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	132
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	2,039

- VI. Program Activities: A 28 day or 90 day residential substance abuse treatment facility.
- I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** ECO, Inc. (Energy Committed to Offenders)

Current Program Name: ECO Center for Women

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Female offenders nearing release from state prison.

B. Capacity of Program: 20 per day

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$49.97

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	32
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	32

C. Average Length of Stay in Program:

13 months or more

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	21
Property Offenders	4
Drug Offenders	5
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	0
Unknown	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	32

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	10
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
Unsuccessful	Early/Administrative Termination	4
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations (Medical transfer)	1
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	15

- VI. Program Activities: NA/AA, Home Leave, Work Release, Study Release, community volunteer program, annual family day, Bible study, angel tree, holiday open house, YMCA membership, workshops, credit counseling workshops, mental health, volunteer gift wrapping, annual spring cleaning, volunteer at Crisis Assistance Ministry.
- I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Forsyth Initiative for Residential Self-Help Treatment

Current Program Name: FIRST (Forsyth Initiative for Residential Self-Help Treatment), Inc.

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Referrals from the criminal justice system of male offenders with substance abuse/addiction issues. The average resident has 2 prior felony convictions, a 9th grade education, and a poor work history.

B. Capacity of Program: 100

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$21.49

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	51
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	37
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	88

⁽¹³ additional admissions with no criminal record)

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 years

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	9
Property Offenders	18
Drug Offenders	30
DWI Offenders	30
Other/Public Order Offenders	14
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	101*

^{*}some admissions have multiple offenses.

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	19
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
	Early/Administrative Termination	22
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	75
	Other Terminations (offenders left program before completion)	75
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	191

VI. **Program Activities:** FIRST is a two-year residential therapeutic community, which uses a behavior modification and cognitive behavioral model. The program stresses education, vocational training, and therapeutic aftercare.

I. **DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:** Summit House, Inc.

Current Program Name: Summit House

II. Data Period: FY 2002-2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Nonviolent female offenders with children 7 years old and under.

B. Capacity of Program: 22 families

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program:

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	19
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	19

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Program duration is 18-24 months.

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	0
Property Offenders	6
Drug Offenders	11
DWI Offenders	2
Other/Public Order Offenders	0
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	19

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	4
	Probation Revocation (new offense)	0
	Probation Revocation (technical)	0
Unsuccessful	Early/Administrative Termination	1
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	0
	Other Terminations	6
	TOTAL TERMINATIONS	11

VI. Program Activities: Parenting training, GED, substance abuse treatment, training for employment, life skills, NA/AA and counseling.

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSA)

II. Data Period: CY 6/1/2002 - 6/1/2003

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Male and female substance abusers.

B. Capacity of Program: 350 residents

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$55.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	145
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	28
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	173*

^{*}Total admissions (including non-criminals) were 374. 316 residents currently in program.

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 300 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number	
Violent Offenders	61	
Property Offenders	64	
Drug Offenders	26	
DWI Offenders	7	
Other/Public Order Offenders	4	
Unknown	11	
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	173	

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	42*
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	N/A
	Medical Discharged	N/A
	Other Terminations (offenders chose to leave program)	103
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		145

^{*}Total number of successful completions (including non-criminals) was 99.

VI. **Program Activities:** TROSA is a two-year residential community. The program emphasizes vocational training, educational development, development of interpersonal skills, and the transition of residents back into the community. The TROSA program is available at no cost to the individual.